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REASONS
Against the
INOCULATION
OF THE
SMALL-POX.

In a LETTER to Dr. *JURIN*.

BEING

A full ANSWER to every Thing which
Mr. *Maitland* and others have advanced
upon that Subject.

WITH

A particular ACCOUNT of the late Miss *ROLT*'s Case,
as attested under the Hand of the Honourable
Mrs. *ROLT*, her Mother.

By Francis Howgrave, *Apothecary*.

——— *Quid non mortalia pectora cogis*
Auri sacra fames? ——— Virg.

L O N D O N:

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REASONS
John. Against the *Kir Spatrick*
INOCULATION
OF THE
Small-Pox, &c.

SIR,



Am not insensible I enter upon this Dispute with some Disadvantage, since the Advocates for Inoculation have prevail'd with their Royal Highnesses, and several Noble Lords and Persons of Distinction, to suffer their Children to undergo this Method ; it may therefore be thought Presumption in me to write against it, since their great Quality has so much recommended it to the World : However, as it is impossible, by what has hitherto been advanc'd, (either

by *Yourself* or Mr. Maitland) to be assur'd of Success in this Affair; I don't doubt but both of You will excuse publishing my Sentiments to the World; since I really have no other Intention, than to promote the Security of Mankind. And could I see the least Reason to believe what Mr. Maitland so positively asserts, *Page 2. viz. That this is a certain Method of relieving Mankind, and rescuing them from the Fears and fatal Effects of that very loathsome and malignant Disease*; I should then as readily promote this Practice as any of those Gentlemen, who now appear such great Sticklers for it.

It would have conduc'd very much to the convincing us of the *Reasonableness* and *Necessity* of this *Practice*, if the Promoters of it had given an Account how the Matter, with which they Inoculate, affects the Blood; and shewn, how this Method must ever have in its Consequences a good Effect upon our Bodies. This would have given Satisfaction even to the most Scrupulous, and readily have engag'd all Persons in favour of their Practice: This would have been coming to the main Point; but this Mr. Maitland was well appris'd was too difficult an Attempt, so he leaves it (as he does the finding out the best Method of Cure) to the learned Gentlemen of the Profession; but yet he flatters himself with Hopes, that the better and more candid Part of the Faculty will not, nay cannot be
offended

offended at this Method ; which I shall prove is supported with no other Authority than that of his *Ipse dixit*.

I believe all the learned Gentlemen of the Profession will agree with him in this Point, that they are not *possess'd of any infallible Method or Remedy* for the curing of the *Small-Pox* ; but will freely own, 'tis many times, too too hard for them, and very often baffles the most celebrated Skill ; and while he reasons thus, I dare say, he will be without an Adversary. But when he proposes a Method, which may in so many Particulars be *unsafe*, I can see no Reason why the World should be obliged to believe it *infallible*.

Would he but consider the Nature of our Bodies, how they are made up of Variety of Dissimilar Parts, and how easily the Human Machine is disordered, he would soon be convinced, that there can be no such *Medicine or Method* in Nature, as will prove *infallible* even in the most trifling Cases ; consequently the most violent Distempers render all Endeavours still more precarious. But I hope the following Sheets will convince him, that his *certain and infallible Method*, is not only *unsafe* but *uncertain* also.

It is a received Opinion amongst the Antient as well as Modern Physicians, that this Distemper is Hereditary, and that all Persons who have ever had the *Small-Pox*, were born
with

with the *Seminium* in their Blood : This Opinion the *Inoculators* make appear to be just, from their Practice ; for was there not a Predisposition in the Blood to receive the morbid Matter into it, in vain would all their Attempts prove towards bringing on the *Small-Pox*.

The learned and ingenious Dr. Mead observes in his *Mechanical Account of Poisons*, Page 84. That what is thrown out from *Liquors* in a Ferment, is capable of inducing the like Motion in another *Liquor* of the same kind, when duly mixed with it : So we may well suppose in the present Case (viz. *Inoculation*) that the *variolous Matter*, which is it self of a fermentative Nature, being impregnated with an acrid Salt, thrown out of the Blood by Fermentation, when it comes, by means of a Wound, to be incorporated with the *Arterial Fluid* of any one, does by degrees raise a preternatural Effervescence in it ; the Effects of which will necessarily be most felt in those Parts, which, being tender, are the least able to resist the Distention of the *Blood Vessels* ; such are the *Stomach*, and especially the *Brain* ; and hereupon *Deliria*, with *Maniacal*, and such like Symptoms, will easily ensue.

Helvetius in his Essay on the *Animal Oeconomy*, Page 132, remarks, “ That when the
 “ Blood abounds with Humours of different
 “ Qualities, which are likewise dissolved a-
 “ long

“ long with this *Variolous Humour*, the Dis-
 “ ease in that Case cannot be simple, but
 “ must be complicated.

“ The *Variolous Humour* may indeed whol-
 “ ly unite with the *Materia Perspirabilis*, and
 “ so be thrown upon the cutaneous Glands :
 “ But the other Juices, whose Natures are
 “ different, and which do not take this
 “ Course, keep up the Heat of the Fever,
 “ form Obstructions in the other Glands, such
 “ as those which certainly exist in the Lungs,
 “ and perhaps in the Membranes of the Brain,
 “ &c. and by that means produce inflamma-
 “ tory or malignant Fevers, which render the
 “ *Small-Pox* so fatal. In short, it is the diffe-
 “ rent Genius of those Humours, which causes
 “ that Variety in the malignant Kinds of the
 “ *Small-Pox*.

From hence, I hope, it will appear to any impartial Person, that the *Danger* in the *Small-Pox* is not so much from it self, as from the other ill *Qualities* which are lodged in the Blood: For while Nature is employed in discharging the morbid Matter, these other ill Qualities rise and ferment at the same time, which makes the *Small-Pox* very often prove fatal.

It appears from hence, “ * What a vast *Va-*
 “ *riety* there may be in the Fermentations
 “ even of one and the same Fluid; for these

* Dr. Mead's Mechanical Account of Poison, Page 18.

“ being no other than Changes made in the
 “ *Cohæſion* of the compounding Particles, are
 “ capable of as many Alterations as *Mo-*
 “ *tion* in its *Degrees* and *Directions* can admit
 “ of, which are really infinite.

These Accidents, I preſume, the *Inocula-*
tors can no more prevent by their new Me-
 thod, than if the *Small-Pox* had come by In-
 fection ; ſo that I can't ſee why the Danger
 is not as great the one way as the other, ſince
 the whole Maſs of Blood and Juices muſt
 undergo the ſame Alteration. This at once
 ſhows they can never be certain of procuring
 a good Kind, and alſo fairly accounts for the
 great Number of *Small-Pox*, with which many
 (who have undergone this Operation) have
 been afflicted.

But to encourage us to come the more rea-
 dily into this *new* and *ſtrange Method*, as he
 calls it, he ſays, Page 5. *The Diſorder both be-*
fore and after the Eruption, was ſo very ſlight
and gentle (in thoſe that had it in Turkey) *that*
in ſtrictneſs of Speech, it could not be called a
Disease, having none of the uſual Complaints of
Pain in the Back, Vomiting, Head-achs, Thirſt,
Inquietude, or the like, the Pulse being only
ſomewhat fuller and higher than before ; yet ſo
far from a Fever, that it ſcarce deſerves the
Name of a Febricula.

Was it always to have this Effect on thoſe
 who undergo this *new* and *ſtrange Method* in
 England, our Minds would ſoon be freed
 from

from all Uneasiness; nor should we entertain in our Thoughts the least Dread or Apprehension of Danger, and it would most certainly engage all Persons, to embrace the first Opportunity of avoiding those Dangers the *Small-Pox* oft brings along with it. But Experience convinces us of the contrary; for before the Eruption of the *Small-Pox*, they who were inoculated, have complained of *great Pains in the Shoulders and Knees, in the Back and Head, attended with Shiverings and Vomitings*, and other Symptoms which oft precede the Natural kind, as you have been pleas'd to inform us: Neither are they so happy in the Conclusion, as that great Champion sets forth; but of this in another Place.

He observes again, Page 17. “ Were it not
 “ altogether foreign to his Design, and incon-
 “ sistent with the Brevity he proposes, he
 “ could easily demonstrate why the small
 “ Quantity of Matter inserted into the Capil-
 “ lary Vessels of the Skin, is not capable of
 “ altering or dissolving the Mass of Blood, as
 “ it happens in the Case of Infection; nor of
 “ raising an Ebullition sufficient to produce
 “ a Fever, and the dangerous Symptoms
 “ which always follow upon it.

I do assure this Author, however foreign
 He may think this to his Design, if he could
 have made this plainly appear, it would have
 entirely establish'd this *strange and new Me-*
 B *thod*;

thod ; this being the Basis on which he builds his Practice ; so that it is absolutely necessary to have this Point cleared. I hope he does not think the World is to be amus'd with a Company of fine *gentle soft* Words, and deluded into Misery, by the specious Pretence of an *infallible Security*, without any Grounds, but what are form'd in the wild Imaginations of his own Brain. Nay, he himself is convinc'd this is not consistent with Truth ; which is of such Force, as to break out from that Cloud of Errors which surround him, and make him contradict his own Assertions ; for he observes, Page 27, *Mr. Heath's Son was taken very ill before the Eruption* : And the Difficulty with which a Person of the *First Quality* lately recovered, is sufficient to convince us how untrue his Accounts are.

But should I allow what he here says to be true ; there will one Difficulty remain, which, I own, I cannot easily get over, and that is this : If Inoculation *does neither alter nor dissolve the Mass of Blood*, how can we have any Certainty, that the *Seminiu*m of the *Small-Pox*, supposed to be inherent in our Blood, will be, by this Method, entirely discharged ? For Dr. *Willis* observes, that if this Discharge is in the least Imperfect, the Patient will be exposed to a *second* Attack of this Disease. How then can he so assuredly boast of Success, and say, that there is not the *least Danger of a Return* ; when he will not allow the
Blood

Blood scarcely to be *fermented*, no not *altered*? There can, I fear, be but little Dependance upon having all the morbid Matter discharged ; and if it is not, we are certainly still liable to undergo the Fatigues and Dangers of this Distemper ; notwithstanding all he says of the *security* of this Method.

*And who would run, that's moderately Wise,
A Certain Danger for a Doubtful Prize ?*

And this appears from what Dr. *Wagstaffe* observes, Page 21. “ The Inoculators say, that
“ none who have had the *Natural Sort*, can
“ ever catch them by Inoculation ; this has
“ been contradicted by one in *St. Thomas's*
“ Hospital ; on whom the *Pimples* appear'd
“ rather *more fairly*, than in those of *Newgate*,
“ tho' the *Pits* in his Face to a great Degree,
“ were a sufficient Testimony, that he had
“ suffer'd before from this Distemper.

This indeed Mr. *Maitland* faintly denies ; but as the Doctor has, since He publish'd his Answer, put out a Third Edition of his Book, and not retracted it ; the World must judge to whom the greatest Credit is to be given : And though perhaps the Doctor has not been in *Turkey*, yet His Authority will go as far as Mr. *Maitland's*.

If then, after a Person has receiv'd the *Small-Pox* by Infection, and undergone the

Fatigues and Hazards, in a *natural Way*, he may yet be affected by the *Inoculation*; sure it is possible to conclude, and that with greater Reason, that One who has been Inoculated, (whose Mass of Blood is not *altered* or *dissolved*, nay not so much *as the least fermented* by this *severe Method*) should be liable to Infection. This appears from the Letter Mr. Maitland publishes in relation to Mr. Degrave's Daughter, *His Account of Inoculating vindicated*, Page 51. " Her Father there informs us, that he saw her daily during the three Weeks that she was confin'd after the Inoculation: No *Small-Pox* appeared upon her during that Time, but Heats and Flushings, attended somerimes with Pain and Heaviness in her Head, and little more Quickness of Pulse than usual", (These are the common Symptoms, Mr. Maitland observes, which attend this Method.) " But none of these Heats and Flushings ever came to Perfection, or to any Thing like the *Small-Pox*; tho' those that were in the same House had a fair distinct *Small-Pox*, and yet had less Sickness than She; nor did the Incisions in her Arms discharge so much, and so long as theirs did. Thus all Expectation of her having the *Small-Pox* by the Inoculation being over, she was purg'd once or twice, and then discharg'd from her Confinement. It was believ'd she would never have that Distemper.

" This

“ This Tryal being unsuccessful, seem’d to
 “ give a tolerable Ground for this Opinion.

But Dr. *Wagstaffe* observes, that the *Inoculator* call’d it the *Small-Pox*, and assur’d her Parents she was secur’d from ever having it again : “ However she continu’d still discompos’d,
 “ and out of Order, when she came Home ;
 “ the Heats and Flushings still subsisting
 “ on her, her Stomach loathing Flesh-Meats,
 “ and her Rest disturb’d with Dreams and
 “ Horrors. She had likewise two small Boils ;
 “ one under her Arm, and another on her
 “ Side : These continuing for about two
 “ Months after she came Home, she was
 “ purged once or twice in order to remove
 “ them ; but still they subsisted upon her, till
 “ the Small-Pox broke out ; and as soon as
 “ they appear’d, she recover’d her Stomach,
 “ and came to her natural compos’d Sleep,
 “ and got well in eight Days after the Ap-
 “ pearance of the Eruption. Mr. *Degrave*
 is “ of Opinion that the Small-Pox she then
 “ had, was the Effect of the *Inoculation*.

I think it is possible to allow this young Woman had the Small-Pox, first by Inoculation, and afterward by Infection ; for she had the same Eruptions, and was affected in the same manner, as Those have been that were Inoculated ; and though the Flushings and Heats continued for Eleven Weeks, yet Mr. *Degrave* says, these never came to Perfection, or any thing like the Small-Pox ;

Pox ; however they did it seems, so much resemble the *Inoculated Sort*, that the Operator assur'd him, *She was secure from ever having it again*; and he owns, *He was of the same Opinion*. But as the *Seminiu* was imperfectly discharged, we find, that after some small time, she fell ill of the *natural Small-Pox*; which were preceded by such favourable and slight Symptoms, as did not hinder her from entering into the Diversions of the Town. It is scarce possible to make a right Judgment of what they inform us concerning this Young-Woman's Case: The Account is so perplex'd, that it is much more Discouraging to their Practice, than Advancing the Success of it. In one Part of the Letter we are inform'd she had been inoculated, but without any Success; and the Eruptions which appear'd upon the Skin, were so different from those of the True Small-Pox, that they gave over all Expectations of her having them by this Method; but as soon as Experience convinc'd them, that there could be no Security from a Method attended with great Hazards and Uncertainties, (for she had two Boils, which their utmost Skill could not remove till this Regular Sort broke out,) they then change the Story, and tell us she got well over this Distemper, but that it certainly was the Effect of the Inoculation: Thus right or wrong, we see, they are determined to maintain this Method; or else sure this one

Instance

Instance is sufficient to convince us, they know little of what they are doing, and that they are very ignorant in this Method : For all must be determined by the State of the Blood, and not by their boasting of a false Security.

Here are two Things that induce me to believe the Small-Pox she had last, were not by *Inoculation*, but of the *Natural Sort*.

First, That it is common for those who have the *Small-Pox* in so very favourable a Manner as she had, to have them preceded by such Symptoms, as give them little Warning of their approaching Illness ; and this has been the happy Case of many, within my own Observation.

2dly. It must be observ'd this young Woman was, for some Time, in the House with Persons who were inoculated, from whom she might receive the Infection ; and the Continuance of them, (*viz.*) eight Days, makes it very reasonable to suppose they were no other than the true Distinct Kind.

But supposing she received the Infection from those who were Inoculated, it may be demanded how it happened, that she did not *immediately* fall ; this, I think, will easily be answer'd from what Dr. *Mead* observes of the Nature of Poisons. *Page 85*. “ If we consider
 “ that Fermentation being a Change, made in
 “ the Cohæsion of the compounding Parts of a
 “ Fluid, it is sometimes a longer, sometimes
 “ a shorter Time before this Alteration is
 “ wrought

“ wrought; which variety may proceed either
 “ from the different Nature and Constitution
 “ of the Ferment, or of the Liquor Fermented
 “ and a great Number of Circumstances be-
 “ side. So that this Venom may be all the
 “ while doing its Work, tho’ the change
 “ made by it may not be so considerable as
 “ to be sensibly taken Notice of till a long
 “ Time after.”

“ Nay, it may so happen, that the *Ferment*
 “ being Weak may not raise in the Blood
 “ any remarkable Agitation at all, till some
 “ accidental Alteration in the Body unluckily
 “ gives it an additional Force.

Such indeed was the Case now before us;
 for they observ’d, that three Days before she
 fell ill, she had, by violent Walking, extreamly
 heated herself, which might ferment her
 Blood, and bring on this Distemper much
 sooner.

But, as a further Proof, that the *Small-Pox*
inoculated does raise an *Ebullition* greater than
 a *Febricula*, I shall observe what he says, Page
 24. *I design’d to have purged the three con-*
demn’d Women on the 24th of August, but was
prevented by their Monthly Purgations, which,
I was not a little surpriz’d to hear, seiz’d them
all about the same Time; tho’ some of them had
been obstructed several Months before.

He has been so often surpriz’d since he first
 entered upon this *severe and strange Method*,
 that I think it is a very good Excuse why he is
 so

so inconsistent with himself; few Persons being capable of saying or judging right when they are in a Surprize.

Obstructions very often proceed from the Blood's being too Viscid, and therefore in too unactive a State, or the Vessels of the Womb being so clog'd, as to render them unfit to perform their proper Offices. From which soever of those Causes Obstructions are form'd, we are sure the Blood must be fermented, before Nature can be restor'd to her due Course again: and as Inoculating the *Small-Pox* produc'd this Change upon the three Women, who had been obstructed for several Months before, I hope he will allow me to say, that the Blood, by this Method, must have undergone a very great Change; and therefore the Event of this Practice cannot always be so *salutary* as has been represented. And if this was sufficient to alter the Attraction and Cohæsion of the Blood, it must necessarily put it into a *Ferment*, and it was certainly thin'd by the *Fever*, which attended the *Small-Pox*. And as the Blood consists of two Parts, *viz.* a simple *Lymph*, and an infinite Number of small *Globules* containing a very subtil and elastic Fluid, † These acute Salts, when mingled with it, do prick the *Globules* or *Vesiculæ*, and so let out their imprison'd active Substance; which expanding it self every Way, must

† Vid. Bernoulli de Effervescentia & Fermentatione.

necessarily be the Instrument of this Alteration, of putting Nature into her Course again, when she had been so long obstructed.

Now since this Method produces the same Alteration in Women, as if they had receiv'd the Small-Pox in a natural Way, it is necessary to caution him (if he is not yet convinc'd) never to perform this Operation, unless he is well assur'd, the whole Affair will be over before a *critical Time* can offer it self; for even upon this one Point, he may lose his Patient, tho' all other Affairs succeed according to his Desires. For I have known an Immoderate Flux of the *Menses* carry off Persons of a *Plethoric* Habit of Body in the Small-Pox in a very few Days. And tho' nothing is more common than to have them break out when the Small Pox make their Appearance, and the Patient do well; yet this has put the Physician always upon his Guard, to prevent any Immoderate Fluxes; lest the Blood be fermented too much, and so the Spirits carried off that Way, and the Small-Pox encourag'd to fall upon the Nerves or Lungs; which has been found both very common and very fatal.

But, to show how little we can depend upon this *Method* of his, I shall transcribe Part of the 27th Page. "October 12, 1721. I
 "inoculated *Joseph* and *Benjamin*, Sons of
 " *William Heath* of *Hertford*; the first of a-
 "bout seven Years of Age, and the second
 "about three; both with the same *Matter*
 " and

“ and at the same Time : the last had a very
 “ gentle and very favourable kind, in all Re-
 “ spects ; but *Joseph*, being a fat foul glutton-
 “ nous Boy, who would not be confined to
 “ the Rules and Directions I had strictly
 “ charged his Mother withal, as to Diet and
 “ keeping Warm ; was taken very ill before
 “ the Eruption, and after it had a very great
 “ Load of the continued small kind, but at
 “ last recover’d and did well.

Give me leave to observe how consistent
 this *certain and infallible Method* is with his
 own Account : Here are, he observes, two Bro-
 thers inoculated at one and the same Time,
 and with one and the same Matter ; One had
 a very favourable Kind, but the Other vast-
 ly full of an ill Sort ; which is attribut-
 ed to his not having a strict Regard to the
 Rules given his Mother for him to follow.
 Is it possible for us to suppose, that this ill
 Kind, which this Youth laboured under, was
 brought on him by his being a little *unguarded*
 in his Conduct ? No, I think he gives a better
 Reason for this Misfortune ; which is this,
The Boy was one who had a voracious Appetite,
was very fat and full of Humours, had a foul
Constitution, and always fed upon Food of the
coarsest Nature. From this then we may
 justly infer, that his Blood could not be
 the most pure ; and therefore more easi-
 ly disposed to an undue Fermentation ; and
 the Humours, which lay latent in the Blood,
 being

being at that Time moved, encouraged the Small-Pox to shew themselves of so ill a Kind ; *but at last he recover'd and did well ;* It was I suppose after the *Febricula* abated.

Men must sure be very much prejudiced in favour of this Gentleman's Practice, that, after this Remark of his own, can have the least Notion that this *Method* is either *certain* or *infallible*. He plainly shews us, that the Security of the Patient, and the Quantity and Quality of the *Small-Pox*, depend entirely upon the Purity and Disposition of the Blood : but if he is not pleas'd to allow this, I should be glad he would inform me, why This Boy had them not in as favourable a Manner as his Brother ? To prevent this Enquiry, in the very next Paragraph, he says, *the Reason of it seems to be plainly this , The Younger was of a clean Habit of Body, but the Elder of a very gross Constitution.* Wou'd he let the Argument rest here, and put the Event of this *strange Method* upon this plain and honest Reason, I flatter myself we should soon see an End of this Controversy. But this *Inoculator* shows us his *Ignis Fatuus*, that he may delude us into By-ways and strange Roads, that we may wade in the Pools of Affliction, whilst himself makes a *Property* of our Misfortunes.

The Blood is a mixt Body, and when it is once put into an irregular Motion by such an *unnatural Change*, where can be the *secu-*
rity

erty that the *Small-Pox* is the Only Disorder Nature is to struggle with? or that our Constitutions are capable of bearing up under so dangerous a Change as this *Method* frequently produces? And that no one is, or can be sure of this, is demonstrable from the fatal Effects this *Method* has produc'd; as their own Accounts have sufficiently testified.

Men would do well to consider the Danger they run themselves into by Inoculation; the Uneasiness they must undergo, should a Child miscarry by this *Method*; and the Reproaches that will ever dwell upon their Minds, for being thus sillily deluded, with the specious Pretences of *security* from a Set of Men, who, we well know, can no way have the Issues of Life in their Hand. This publishing *Security* and *Ease* by Wholesale, would suit very well with a *Tooth-drawer* on Horseback, or a *Quack* that mounts the Stage in *Moorfields*; (whose Business it is *captare Vulgus*,) but it can never have the least Weight with the Physicians of this Nation, who are most justly distinguish'd by their Learning, and Knowledge in Physick, from the rest of the World.

The Matter which is forc'd into the Blood, must of necessity corrupt the Juices, because it mixes with them. And since so small a Quantity, as comes from a Needle dipp'd into the Purulent Matter, is sufficient to make so great an Alteration in our Blood; it is, as Dr. (*Wagstaffe* observes)

observes) very necessary to be inform'd what Quantity is sufficient for the Work : But as they have declined this Favour, I hope Mr. *Maitland* will not take it ill, if once more I call upon him to oblige us with that Account; that we may not (to make sure of bringing on the *Small-Pox*) make use of great Quantities and repeated Incisions, when perhaps the Point of a Needle dipt in the *Pus* may be sufficient. For, what ever his Notion may be that a great Quantity of Matter, thrown into the Blood, is as safe, as if the Infection had been communicated by the least Particle of it, I must own I can no way be of his Opinion; for, as it is of a *fermentative* Nature, surely the *more* there is thrown into the Blood, the *quicker* and *stronger* the Fermentation will be, and consequently the more likely to produce the Confluent Kind.

But how is it possible to have any *Certainty* or *Dependance*, that the *Person* from whom it is taken, has a *Constitution* agreeable with Ours? Or that he may not have some *Humour in his Blood* (which may be this Way convey'd to us) very prejudicial to Our Bodies, and by this Means bring upon Ourselves, and Posterity, such Trains of Misery and Woe, as shall not be in the Power of Man to remove? May not Distempers of the deepest Die be brought upon us? May not *Cancerous* or *Leprous* Humours be at the same Time ingrafted? And may not the *King's-Evil* or *Lunacy*, nay, any other

other Distemper be interwoven with the Mass of Blood? And these are Afflictions, which must be confess'd, oft elude the greatest Relief, that can be brought, being the well known *Opprobria Medicorum*.

The Case of *Miss Rolt* is a most unhappy Instance, and fully proves to those Gentlemen, what Dependance there is to be had from Inoculation. *Serjeant Amyand* says, by way of Excuse, that she had the *Faundice* the Year before, and was lately recovered of the Measles; and had he been informed of this before, as well as of her irregular Life, no way suited to one of her Years, he would hardly have adventur'd the Inoculation on her. If these were sufficient Bars to prevent their Practice, why did not *Serjeant Amyand* enquire of *Mrs. Rolt*, whether or no *Miss* had lately labour'd under any Indisposition, and tell her, that if she had, it could not on any Account be safe for her to be inoculated? No Person will be so uncharitable as to suppose *Mrs. Rolt* would have conceal'd from him her late Illness, when she was told it was of the last Consequence to have a just Account: So that, if the Indisposition, the *Serjeant* says *Miss* had, would have prevented him from venturing upon the Operation; his not enquiring, shews they will enter upon the Work at all Adventures. And as He was a proper Person to judge of her Constitution, the Neglect of this Part of his Duty, might justly occasion the Mis-

Miscarriage to be laid at his Door. But I am surpriz'd this Gentleman should assert he was not acquainted with her having had the *Fau-dice* and *Measles*; when I shall prove by an undeniable Testimony, (that of Mrs. Rol's Hand) that he was fully inform'd of her State of Health, as well as of her former Illness; therefore as Dr. *Furin* has justly observ'd, Page 2. *To impose upon the World in any Particular, is disingenuous and base; but to deceive them in an Affair so nearly concerning the Lives of Mankind, is a Wickedness worthy of the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation.*

But that I may remove those Excuses, which he thinks proper to make in this Affair, I beg it may be observ'd, that Miss had been well of the *Measles* about two Months before she was inoculated, and duly purg'd after them; and was at the Time the Operation was perform'd, as Healthful and Well as ever she was in her Life; and I dare say, the Serjeant thought her a very proper Person to venture the Practice upon. The Case, as the Serjeant has represented it, is True in some Particulars, but very erroneous in others: So that before I state it, I shall beg leave to make an Observation or two on what he has said.

“ On the 10th Day after the Inoculation,
 “ the Small-Pox appear'd of the distinct Kind.
 “ The Day before the Eruption, she com-
 “ plain'd of great Pains in her Shoulders, El-
 “ bows

“ bows and Knees, and the Fever continu-
 “ ing, the Small-Pox fluxed upon her the
 “ third Day from the Eruption; She went
 “ thro’ the Distemper with Ease.

There are few Instances to be met withal in the Small-Pox, (even of the *confluent* Kind) but what, upon their first Appearance, are really distinct: But this is no Argument why they should be the distinct Sort; for unless the painful Symptoms (with which they were first invaded) do abate, there is great Reason to fear the morbid Matter is not wholly separated from the Blood; so that I wonder he can endeavour to amuse the World with saying, this Lady had a good Kind, when he owns they fluxed upon her the third Day after the Eruption; and that before the Eruption, she was universally afflicted with Pains. Again, he says, *They began to turn on the seventh Day; but ’twas not dry’d all over ’till the Fourteenth. The Fever that arose, then occasion’d her being blooded.* There can be no doubt made, but this was the *secondary Fever*, which prov’d so fatal to her. Can then any Person suppose, *she went thro’ this Distemper with Ease?* No one will pay a greater Regard to Serjeant Amyand than my self, as a *Surgeon*: For the Knowledge he has shewn in that Art, and the Success he has met withal in his Practice, justly bespeak him a Person of the first Rank in the Business; but in *Physick*, not having made it so much his

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Study

Study, we cannot expect to find him altogether so finish'd.

I shall now insert this young Lady's Case, as I had it from the Honourable Mrs. *Rolt* in a Letter dated *Sept. 16. 1724.*

“ When I determin'd by my Friends Per-
 “ swasion to have my Daughter inoculated, I
 “ sent for Mr. * *Amyand*, he ask'd but few
 “ questions about her, but I told him that
 “ she had the *Faundice* about a Year be-
 “ fore, and some Months after a small re-
 “ lapse into it, that from that time she had
 “ been very well, till she had the *Measles* a-
 “ bout two months before, and getting soon
 “ well of it, had been ever since with a
 “ Relation at *Epsome*. He declar'd himself
 “ very well satisfisd with her State of Health,
 “ and though I propos'd having a Physician
 “ to attend her, ask'd him whether there was
 “ not to be some preparation, and particular-
 “ ly mention'd, cutting off her hair; he said
 “ there was no occasion for any thing I had
 “ offer'd, that the Child would be so well
 “ all the course of the Disease that she would
 “ play about the the room the whole time,

“ About five or six days after the inocula-
 “ tion, she was seiz'd with great pains in all
 “ her joynts. The Small-Pox came out a-
 “ bout the 10th or 11th day very violently,

* In the Letter Mrs. *Rolt* spells it *Ameas*, but as the Certificate in Dr. *Jurin's* Book spells it *Amyand*, I have altered it to the Surgeon's own Way of Writing.

“ and was what they call the *flux* sort ; upon
 “ which I propos’d again a Physician, Mr. *A-*
 “ *myand* upon it nam’d one he had a mind,
 “ which I consented to, soon after another
 “ was call’d, who he said understood inocu-
 “ lation : soon after their bleeding her there
 “ appear’d a swelling upon one of her Elbows,
 “ upon which I was very much flatter’d, that
 “ it was a mark she would do well, as I was
 “ often in the course of her illness. In nine
 “ Weeks after the Inoculation, and after the
 “ the most miserable suffering, that ever
 “ poor creature underwent, she died worn
 “ to nothing but skin and bone. She had
 “ *six and thirty running sores* (none of them
 “ having ever been heal’d) when she died ;
 “ and they were forc’d to roll up her *joynts*
 “ *in pastboard*, lest the joynts should fall out
 “ of their places.

“ I am very sensible of the reports which
 “ have been spread about her, viz. that she
 “ was eat up of the Kings evil, that she had
 “ had the black Jaundice, and that she was
 “ not well cur’d of that, nor of the Measles.
 “ The contrary of which, was affirm’d to me
 “ by those who had the care of her in those
 “ illnesses, and as to the King’s evil it never
 “ happen’d, either to Mr. *Rolt*’s or My Family,
 “ nor was it ever suspected by the *Physicians*
 “ who had treated her. And Mr. *Amyand*
 “ himself as I said before, allow’d her to be
 “ in a very good condition, and fit for the O-
 “ peration

“ peration even without the help, either of a
 “ *Physician*, or any Preparation.

“ After this it is very extraordinary to have
 “ such reports spread, and particularly that
 “ *any man* should talk in print of the *irregular*
 “ *Life of a Child of 9 years old* ; for near two
 “ years before the Measles, she had been at
 “ Mr. *Caverlas* School, which is allow’d to
 “ to be one of the best govern’d in England.

“ I could say much more upon this Sub-
 “ ject, but as every particular of this is *fact*,
 “ the World may see by it the *humanity* of
 “ having such a *Misfortune* aggravated, by the
 “ very *People*, who at least should show some
 “ repentance, for the misery they brought up-
 “ on an afflicted Mother.

Anne Rolt.

I have had it asserted to me, that the Per-
 son, (from whom the Matter was taken, with
 which this young Lady was Inoculated) had
 a Cancerous Humour in her Breast. This I
 could no way contradict ; but must believe,
 that *Serjeant Amyand*, in Justice to his Patient,
 always takes care to get (what at least He
 thinks) a good and proper Matter.

By this Account, I think all Persons,
 who will suffer Reason to determine their
 Opinion, must be convinc’d, that Their
 Method has no degree of Safety in it.
 Besides, the putrid Matter, which is
 thrown into the Blood, may lie dormant se-
 veral

veral Years, and entail Miseries on succeeding Generations. And this may be as rationally accounted for, as that the Venom of a Mad-Dog, should be twenty Years interwoven with the Blood, and at last break forth with the same Violence, as if but just received ; tho' with this unhappy difference, of being more deadly. And what effect This may have upon the Blood, by being so long mix'd with it, Time will, I fear, produce many melancholly Instances. This young Lady's Case confirms, what I before observ'd, that the Matter avails little, but all depends upon the Blood : Now, as we can never come to any exact Knowledge what State that Fluid is in, Inoculation must be vastly precarious ; and should I allow, what they so earnestly contend for ; *that more do escape*, yet every particular Person may have just reason to be alarm'd ; since the *Confluent*, the *Crystalline Sort*, *Tumours*, *Leprosie*, *King's-Evil*, or *Death* itself (for ought that Mr. Maitland can tell, or any one else can warrant) may, by this *Method* of propagating Diseases, be His hard Fate.

The *Inoculators* furnish us with one Instance of a Person Inoculated, that never had the *Small-Pox*, yet had a Nervose Malignant Fever brought upon him by the *corrosive Matter* they had forc'd into his Blood, which prov'd fatal to him : And this was, I hope, more than what Mr. Maitland calls *a little hurt*

hurt done. But to the Case, “ * *Francis Bacon*, Esq; 17 Years of Age, was inoculated “ Sept. 11, 1723. No Fever, nor any sort of “ Eruption follow’d; he was kept in breathing “ Sweats in Bed the 9th and 10th Day; a Day “ or two after he was purged, and so a 2d, “ and a 3d Time.

The not meeting with Success in this Attempt, would, I believe, have guarded a Cautious Person, from making a fresh Attack upon so weak a Constitution, as Dr. Offley, the *Inoculator*, informs us he had. *He was subject to Fevers attended with Nervous Symptoms.* Surely this Gentleman could not be a proper Subject for them to try their *severe method* upon. But such is their Obstinacy and Resolution, either in regard to their Interest, or the Hopes of giving Credit to their Practice, that they won’t be prevail’d upon to lay it aside, by the Disappointments they meet withal, or the ill Habit of Body the Patient may lye under. For *October 1*, I find they made a Second Attempt, but with no Effect; he was then purged as before, and releas’d from his Confinement; but what with *Purging, Sweating* and his Confinement, they observ’d he *look’d Paler than usual.*

I am willing to appeal to Dr. Offley, Whether a Person *subject to Fevers, attended with*

Nervous Symptoms, can with any Degree of Safety, undergo Inoculation ? Or, Whether using so many Sweating and Purging Medicines, is an approved Practice in Nervous Cases ? If it is, I must own it is a Practice I was hitherto unacquainted with.

But if it should be replied, that there was a Necessity of taking this Method with him, because the Inoculated Matter must again be thrown out of the Blood. Can any thing be more Barbarous ; than to ruin a Constitution at present, only in Hopes to prevent a Distemper which he was in no immediate Danger of, and which perhaps never might have seiz'd him ? After this Confinement, when he went abroad, *“ He complain'd of a Pain in his Head and Limbs ; his Pulse was strong, and Urine high colour'd, but this went off in 3 Days ; About Christmas he was taken ill of a Nervous Fever, and died on the 5th of January. A little before his Death, a great Quantity of Blood and Matter gush'd out at his Nostrils.*

“ Now, as Mr. Degraue says, may we not
 “ conclude from the Symptoms, that this Gen-
 “ tleman was by Times afflicted with, during
 “ the *fifteen Weeks* after he had been Inocula-
 “ ted, that it appears very evident, that the
 “ Inoculation was the Cause of his Death ?

First we may observe, they had very much weakned his Nerves, and depauperated his Blood, by repeated sweating and purging of him ;

him ; the Inoculated Matter was still subsisting in his Blood ; the Effects of which he did not so much feel while the Pores were kept open by strong Cordials and breathing Sweats ; but as soon as he went abroad to take the Air, then his Pains made a quick Return upon him. And being weakned so much by their repeated Experiments ; upon the first Return of his Fever, Nature, not being able to bear any more Attacks , surrender'd up his Life as a Sacrifice to this *severe Tryal*. It is reasonable to suppose, that this Nervose Malignant Fever, which was so violent and destructive to this Gentleman, was rais'd to that deadly height, by the *corrosive Matter* they had forc'd into his Blood by *Inoculation*.

The late Ingenious Mr. *Addison* has observed, that the Fear of Death often proves Mortal, and sets People on Methods to save their Lives, which infallibly destroy them. And this may be applied to those who enter upon this *severe Method* to avoid an imaginary Danger, and throw themselves into the Arms of Death, by endeavouring to escape it. This Practice (from their own Accounts) is we see, attended with dangerous Consequences, as well as uncertain Effects ; and the attempting to bring upon our selves a Disease of the most loathsome kind, is as great an Affront as can be offered to the Dignity of our Natures. To make use (as the *Inoculators* observe) of the most likely means to preserve Life;
in

in a Time of common Danger, is without doubt greatly our Duty, and what Nature dictates to us: But sure it can never be thought our Duty, or consistent with the Preservation of our Lives, to bring upon ourselves a Distemper (when we are in the Enjoyment of perfect Health) which may destroy us, or ruin our Constitutions; lest we should be afflicted, when we have loaded our Stomachs with too great *Plenty*, or ventured too freely on a generous *Glass*. This shows *Such*, have a great Mistrust of Providence, and discovers a great Meaness and Degeneracy in their Natures, while they dare not commit their Cause to God, *which doth great things and unsearchable; for he maketh sore, and bindeth up: he woundeth, and his hands make whole.*

Had it pleas'd God, that this Gentleman had had the *Small-Pox*, and recover'd, I don't doubt but they would have oblig'd us with a *Certificate* both from the *Nurse* and *Themselves*; that *Francis Bacon, Esq;* had receiv'd the *Small-Pox* by *Inoculation*, and was well recovered; though he laboured under the *Disadvantage* of a very ill *Habit of Body*. But now the Case is alter'd, quoth *Plowden*, the Gentleman is dead, and *Dead Men* tell no Tales; so that there remains nothing to be done, but to cook up a Story, and form some Excuse to justify their Practice, and amuse the *World*. This Gentleman, say
E they

they, was very *subject to Fevers, had weak Nerves* ; and *what happen'd at Cambridge they will say nothing to* ; so that Mr. Professor *Green* and Dr. *Ashenbush* were under a necessity of setting forth his Case : I presume to avoid any Imputation they might be apprehensive the Inoculators would throw upon them. Miss *Rolt* had the *Measles* sometime before, and *Serjeant Amyand*, says, by all *Accounts she had a bad Habit of Body* ; he had then the greater Reason to call in the Assistance of a Physician, but this he oppos'd : I wonder where all these Accounts came from, since Mrs. *Rolt*, the *Doctors* and *Apothecary* inform us of the contrary. A Third was *subject to Humours*. A Fourth was *Leprous*, (why did they then Inoculate such a Habit of Body ?) A Fifth had a *Worm-Fever*. A Sixth was breeding her Teeth. But above all one died suddenly, (therefore I suppose she could not die of the *Small-Pox*.) In short, there is not one that has died under these *severe Trials*, but what they find, some Cause or other of Death, exclusive of the Distemper. It is wonderful, into what Absurdities, Zeal for an Opinion, will drive a Man, but sure it must be a wretched Cause, when it's Advocates are forc'd to such pitiful Shifts to support it : This makes good what *Shakespear* observes, viz.

Things bad begun make strong themselves by ill.

Nay,

Nay, so great is their Industry to support this Practice, and show that there can be no Fault in Them, that they have perswaded the Melancholly Parents to publish a Certificate, *that they are conscious they have done their Duty, in using the most likely Means, to preserve Life in a Time of common Danger.* There are few Persons, that have at any Time been impos'd upon, so ingenuous as to acknowledge, that they were over-reach'd : Self-Love and an Opinion of our own Judgment, being apt to incline us to justify, what we have done, though never so imprudently done. I don't doubt but Mr. *Brooksbank* and his Wife readily publish'd that Certificate, to avoid those Censures which they thought might be cast upon their Conduct.

I don't find in any of those Accounts which I have seen, any Person who suffered One Child to miscarry by this Method, would ever permit Another to fall into their Hands : Which they certainly would have done, were *they conscious they had done their Duty, in using the most likely Means, to preserve Life in a time of common Danger.*

Mrs. *Rolt*, I am inform'd, has other Children whom she intended should have been Inoculated ; but I am of Opinion, all that ever they can say of the *Security* of their Method, and all their Boastings of its *Infallibility*, will not prevail with that Lady to suffer another Child to undergo their *severe Trials.* And

this shall ever be a Reason with me, not to come into this Practice ; and to suspect, that it is not so happy in its Effects as they are pleas'd to represent it to us. Because the very Persons whom they had once engag'd to be Favourers of their Notions, now run counter to their former Thoughts ; and behold, with the greatest Sorrow, the miserable Effects of an *Opinion* so credulously embrac'd. And I dare appeal for the Truth of this to Mr. *Brooksbank* and his Wife, whether or no they have not rejoyc'd, that the *Inoculation* had no Effect upon their Son, since he so perfectly recovered of them received in the *Natural Way* ; and whether they have not frequently wish'd their Daughter had waited the Time of Providence, since she died of them by *Inoculation*.

I will now take Notice of the Four Remarks Mr. *Maitland* has made upon Inoculation, from which he would infer, that it is much *safser* and *gentler* than the *Natural Way*.

First, Page 6. *We may be assur'd, if the Inoculation takes Place, of the Time when we shall have the Small-Pox ;* in this, I think he is entirely right, where is the DIAPHOINUS MAN that will dispute against Demonstration, for if the *Inoculation* brings on the *Small-Pox*, it must be allow'd we know when we shall have them.

Secondly, *That we have not the Infection by the insensible Particles, which, we say, Dr. Wagstaffe owns to be the most contagious ; or*
which

which is near the same Thing, convey the Contagion the strongest. This is really more and more critical, and as true as that old Proverb, which says, *He that is born to be hang'd, will never be drown'd.* For if the Small-Pox is brought upon us by the *sensible Particles*, it is most certain we have them not by the *insensible Ones*. But allowing what he alledges against *Dr. Wagstaffe* to be true, that the *insensible Particles* are the most Contagious; yet it won't follow, that they convey the Contagion the strongest. For by the most contagious, I presume the Doctor means, that the *insensible Particles* of the Animal Juices are in their own Natures apt to operate quicker, than grosser ones, yet the Contagion may be as powerfully convey'd to the Blood, by the *sensible Particles*, with which they *Inoculate*: for *Galen* observes in his Book *de Temperamentis*, † That neither the Venom of a Viper, nor of the Asp, nor frothy Spittle of a Mad Dog, are alike Mischievous when they fall upon the Skin, or enter into the Stomach, as when outwardly communicated by a Wound. And should they fall upon the Stomach, * *Dr. Mead* has observ'd, they may by the Action of that Part, be turn'd to *Alcalious*, for by the Force of the Fibres, and by the Salival Juices these saline *Spicula* may be all broken and dissolved; or if any can pass into the Intestines, the Balsam of the *Bile* will be an *Antidote* for them;

† Lib. 3. C. 3.

* *Dr. Mead* of Poisons, P. 23.

therefore tho' I should allow the *insensible Particles* are the most *Contagious*, yet the *sensible Particles* may nevertheless convey the *Contagion* the strongest.

Thirdly, *We may be sure, as his Operator is careful, that he is infected by a favourable Kind.* The Purulent Matter may be taken indeed, from one that has a regular distinct Sort; but still this is no Argument, why the Person inoculated should have a good Kind; for I have shown, that according to the State and Temperament of the Blood, such will be the Nature of the *Small-Pox*. The Blood may be compar'd to Matter of a combustible Nature, and the *Particles* of the *Small-Pox* to Sparks of Fire; as therefore a small Spark, tho' not the most Intense in its self, will give Motion to all the rest, so the least *Particle* of the *Small-Pox*, will set the whole Mass of Blood into a violent Ebullition, which perhaps was not at all dispos'd to fall into this Violence, till put in Motion by Particles of the same, tho' of a more rarified Nature. Therefore let the Operator be never so careful, we cannot be sure a favourable Kind will be the Effect of the Inoculation.

Fourthly, *We may be much more sure of the Disposition of our Fluids, than a Person who catches them by Chance, after a Surfeit or a Debauch.* It is not in our Power to make a true Judgment of the Degrees of Heat and Cold, Moist and Dry, which are so necessary for

for the Preservation of our Being. Mankind is not endu'd with that Fore-sight, to know the Works of the *Almighty to Perfection* : For tho' we can by Variety of Symptoms perceive when human Nature is oppress'd, yet we are greatly in the Dark, as to that Part of Knowledge, when we come to judge of those Diseases, which so suddenly deprive us of Life: and many I have known (some of which were in the Bloom of Life) so suddenly taken from us, that there was not Time to make use of any Application : Therefore unless this could be thoroughly understood, the clearest Judgment can't inform us when it is proper to put this Method of Inoculation in Practice. And whereas they give out it is not safe to Inoculate a Person, when he is breeding this Distemper; I defie them with all their *Elaborate Skill* and *Infallibility*, to tell me when any one is *certainly* breeding this Distemper. And this I am sure they will find too difficult for the nicest Judgment to discover. Therefore, it is plain to a Demonstration, that they can't *be more sure of the Disposition of the Fluids*. But he tells us it is much better to have them by this Method, lest *they catch them by Chance, after a Surfeit or a Debauch*. That which comes by *Chance* we must suppose comes but seldom, and there can few Instances be given of Persons falling into this Distemper after a *Debauch*; so that this can never be esteem'd a strong Reason why this Method should be so universally receiv'd

receiv'd. Dr. Cheyne in his *Essay of Health and Long Life*, Page 14. recommends the Use of a generous Glass, and a good Diet in that Time, when Contagious Diseases make their Appearance ; “ For, says he, so long as “ the *Perspiration* is strong, brisk and full, it “ is impossible any of those Disorders (which a poison'd Air is capable of producing) “ should happen ; because the *Force*, of the “ *Perspiratory* Steams outward , is greater “ than the *Force* whereby those *noxious* “ *Mixtures* enter. Hence it comes to pass, “ that those who are very strong and healthy, “ and those who have drank strong *Liquors* so “ plentifully, as to have thereby a brisk *Cir-* “ *culation* and full *Perspiration*, seldom or “ never catch Cold And this is the Reason “ why rich *Foods* , and generous *Wines*, “ moderately us'd, become so excellent an “ *Antidote* in *Infectious* and *epidemick* Di- “ stempers ; not only as they banish *Fear* and “ *Terror*, but as they make so full and free a “ Stream of *Perspiration*, and maintain so ac- “ tive and brisk an *Atmosphere*, as suffers no “ *noxious* Steams or *Mixtures* in the *Air* to “ come within it, but drives and beats off the “ *Enemy* to a Distance.” Now if Mr. Maitland will deny those Things, I think it is Folly to reason upon this Subject any longer.

It may, perhaps, be thought stepping out of my Way, to make a Remark or two on some Observations Mr. Maitland has made upon
Mr.

Mr. Massey's Sermon : But as they allude to the Argument before us, I hope my Reader will pardon the Digression. Mr. Massey says in his Sermon, Page 20. *That a Law which forbids the Evil, forbids also every thing that has a Tendency to it ; therefore all causless and voluntary Mutilations are forbid.* To which Mr. Maitland replies, Page 44. *Surgeons cut off Peoples Limbs. Here the Intention hallowes the Action, which is in itself expressly forbid.* No doubt but all *causless* Mutilations are forbid ; but we may hope when Surgeons cut off Limbs, it is not without sufficient Cause they put that Operation in Practice. He believes no Surgeon will affirm, that in all Cases, where Limbs are cut off, there is a direct Impossibility to save the Patient's Life otherwise. As Mr. Maitland pretends to be a Surgeon, sure, he will never represent so Honourable a Body of Men, as Destroyers of Mankind. For my own part, whatever his Notions may be, I have that Generous Opinion of the Faculty, to think they will never cut off Limbs, unless their Judgment lead them to believe it *directly impossible* to save the Patient's Life, without that Operation ; and tho' it has ever been esteem'd much more Judicious to save One Limb, when in Danger of being cut off, than to cure Twenty that have : Yet we must not forget what Ovid observes,

*Immedicabile vulnus
Ense recidendum ; ne pars sincera trahatur.*

Again, Page 45. *A Surgeon who cuts a Person for the Stone, even if his Patient dies of the Operation, does not think he has committed a mortal Sin, in inflicting a mortal Disease ; and yet the Patient perhaps might have liv'd many Years, and not dy'd of the Distemper at last.* Was there ever a Person cut for the Stone, that had not for some time labour'd under it's severe Tortures, and was very well convinc'd, there were little Hopes of Ease left, and less Expectations of a Cure ? But would not all the World think that Person mad, that would be cut for the Stone, least he should have it Forty Years hence, or perhaps not at all ? But this Case and that of *Inoculation* are no way parallel. For You observe, the Person to be Inoculated, is to be in perfect Health, and free from all Symptoms which may give the least Suspicion, that the Distemper is coming upon him ; whereas those that are cut for the Stone, are too sensible of the acute Pains they bear.

He observes further, *A Person who has not had the Small-Pox, may be very justly considered, as having the Seeds of a mortal Distemper within him.* In the common Course of Nature, about One in Sixteen die of the Small-Pox : How can any Man call that a *Mortal Distemper*, when there is so great a Disparity between those that recover, and those that die ?

Once more, Page 46. *The Case, put it as disadvantageously as possible, more resembles that*
of

of a Person who leaps out of a Window for fear of Fire ; and surely that can never be reckon'd a Mistrust of Providence, even if he did it before he was much in Danger : And if being prompted by his too early Fears to take this Course, and lose his Life by the Fall, no Body will arraign him of Self-Murther. I presume when a Man leaps out of a Window for Fear of Fire, it is at a Time, when the whole House is in Flames about him ; so that he has no Possibility of escaping, but by running such a Hazard ; or, (which is the same thing) the Terrors of his Mind, brought upon him by the Fright, deprive him of judging of any other Way to escape, and the strong Impulse of Nature, for her own Security, puts him upon so bold and dangerous an Attempt. But how will this hold with respect to *Inoculation* ? Why thus : The *Small-Pox* when they are in the Neighbourhood, must be compar'd to some *House on Fire*, very well ; and *Inoculation* to the *Leaping out of a Window*. Did ever any Man leap out of a Window at *Charing-Cross*, for Fear of a Fire at *Temple-Bar* ? If his Fears were so great, as to suggest to Him, that the Flames might at last reach Him, he might go out at his Doors instead of his Window, and remove to a more distant Part. So as to those that are strongly pre-possess'd with Fears of a malignant Air in the Neighbourhood bringing on the *Small-Pox* ; such have it in their Power to remove to Places not so much

infected. But though Inoculation may be compar'd to the Leaping out of the Window, (yet it must be observ'd, it is leaping into the Flames too, for the Small-Pox is the Fire you are to avoid) and this is leaping out of the *Frying-pan into the Fire*; which inclines me to think, he won't stand by this Comparifon. There are many Persons that never have the Small-Pox; and tho' there may be a strong Probability, some time or other that they *may* have them; yet there is even then a great Possibility of escaping with Life; which is hardly to be expected, if we stay in the House surrounded with Flames: And when any one has the Small-Pox (by a Calculation I have made in *Stamford*) it is about eighteen to one, that he recovers; whereas He that stays in the House till the Flames lay hold of him, has a Million to One against him, that he is destroyed. *Inoculation* may indeed justly be compared to the *Leaping out of a Window*; for by the Violence of the Fall (granting he escapes with Life) he that takes the Leap, may be bruised, or his Limbs so shatter'd, as to render Life a Burthen to him; so, He that is *Inoculated*, tho' he may recover of the Small-Pox, yet may he, by this Method of Inoculation, bring on other Distempers so destructive of his Constitution, as will fill his Days with Sorrow. In these Cases Mr. Maitland owns, such an one *may have done an imprudent, tho' not a sinful Action*. And yet he
has

has the Modesty to plead for Inoculation. But still we see He will not give over the Practice: Of such Power and Force is Interest, that it breaks thro' all the Ties, both of Humanity and Religion.

When Dr. *Wagstaffe* attacks him so closely, that he has no room left to make his Retreat, he then pleads hard for a Truce. Cannot, says he, Page 22, *The learned Physicians, who so zealously oppose it, (that is Inoculation) have a little Patience, and Time will clear up many Things in it, which perhaps may be now Doubtful?* Is not this an humble and modest Request? But had he not better have spoke the real Sentiments of his Mind? and said, “Can-
“ not the learned Physicians have Patience
“ with my Doctrine of Inoculation, till I have
“ rais'd a *Fortune*, and am become Sir *Charles*?
“ then let 'em damn both It and Me.

His owning that they are the *learned Physicians who so zealously oppose* Inoculation, is sufficient to convince us, there are many Difficulties, that want clearing up. Sure the considerate Part of the World will believe, that if those Gentlemen, who understand our Constitutions best, had seen the least Reason to think this *Method secure*, they would have recommended this Practice to the World, and not so zealously oppose it; which, if certain of Success, would have been esteem'd one of the greatest Blessings to Mankind: But whereas Mr. *Maitland* owns, there are *Doubts* still remaining,
which

which Time only can clear up, he has by this Acknowledgment cast the *Shadow* of *Death* upon his *infallible Light*, and destroy'd the *Foundations* of his former *Security*.

Another Objection I have to offer against this Practice is this : That granting this a more *secure* Way, than waiting for the Turn of Nature, by receiving it either from an infected Person, or the Impurities of the Air ; yet in all Societies some Regard must be shown to the Peace and Interest of Mankind. For tho' a great many approve of this *severe Method*, yet far greater are the Numbers that do not : So that unless we can be made easy in this Point, it must of necessity break the Bond of Peace and good Neighbourhood, and raise eternal Heart-burnings and Jealousies amongst each other. For as every Person at present, has a Liberty, *when*, and *where*, he pleases to Inoculate, he may bring the Small-Pox into a Town at his Pleasure : Consequently, those who do not approve of this Method, if they will not come into this Scheme, must be perpetually harass'd with the Apprehensions of receiving the Small-Pox ; which will make Life very uneasy and uncomfortable to them ; Won't this make them *renounce all Commerce with their best Friends and dearest Relations* ? And should they by chance meet an Object that has but lately recovered, how susceptible will they be of the Distemper ? And how few thus seiz'd, do ever escape ?

escape? Their Fears will not be the only Disadvantage neither; for that Income which is procur'd by the Diligence of the Tradesman for the Subsistence of his Family, will be greatly lessened thereby: For the Trading Part of a Town is ever sensible of the Disadvantage, during the raging of this Calamity: So that if this Method is to be the common Practice in the Country; instead of having the Small-Pox once in Seven or Eight Years, (which is about the Time I have observ'd it usually returns,) we must have the Affliction *always* at our Doors, both to the Terror of our Minds, and the Destruction of our Bodies and Fortunes.

When this *Method* was first brought amongst us, they told us, it might be practic'd upon Persons in all Seasons, and of all Ages; but now they have alter'd their Thoughts, and Children are esteem'd the properest Subjects: And in those the Danger in *Infection* too less hazardous, therefore we have the less Reason to Inoculate Them. For we must consider, that Their Vessels are not so easily obstructed, as Those of Persons, who are advanc'd to the Bloom of Life; and whose Lives perhaps have not been so Regular, and by consequence their Fluids not so Pure: Their *Lympha*, *Stomach*, and *Intestines*, are not loaded with those Crudities, which the *Debauches*, high *Feeding*, and *Intemperance*, form and heap up in Persons of an advanc'd Age

Age: Their Blood is more *attenuated* and more *aqueous*, and consequently less subject to form Obstructions; and it is less impregnated with *Saline* Particles, therefore the *Fermentation* will be the less Violent in this Disease, when it comes: Their *Perspirations* are much more free, so that all the *Secretions* will be perform'd with far less difficulty: Add to all this, Their Minds are not so capable of being mov'd by Apprehensions of Danger; and so their Passions being at rest, Nature is left to discharge the *morbific Matter* without being clog'd with a thousand additional Dangers. Mr. Massey the Apothecary takes Notice, that of several Hundreds of Children in Christ's Hospital, which have had the Small-Pox, none has dy'd within the Space of eight Years but one. This Observation Mr. Maitland triumphs in, Page 37, and says, this is very near to a practical Demonstration of the Safety of the Practice which he has advanc'd. So that I expect he will reply to me, since Children have all these Advantages from Nature, as well as those of *Preparation*, and *Regimen*, it ought to encourage us the more to let Them be Inoculated. But we must consider, that there is not one Person in twenty, but what have the *Small-Pox* in their Childhood; and, if what you observe be true, Page 17, viz. That however more favourable the natural Small-Pox generally is to Children than grown Persons, yet Inoculation has been attended with better

better Success in the latter than in the former; it is plain from your own Words, that Inoculation is more *dangerous* to Children, but the *insensible Particles* to grown Persons; so that I hope there can no Reason be given why the tender Natures of Children shou'd be so violently oppress'd.

But as You and Mr. Maitland so much insist on the Advantage the Inoculated have by their Bodies being prepar'd, and every one that is a Favourer of the Practice, lays so great a Stress upon it; it is become necessary to consider the Nature, and Effects of your grand Preparations, which are *Purging* and *Bleeding*. But we shall find this is mere Farce, and intended more to amuse than profit Mankind. For by *Purging* you propose to throw off *somewhat* that is Prejudicial, or else why do you *Purge*? But you lay it down as a Rule, Page 12. *To inoculate none but Persons of a good Habit of Body, and free not only from any apparent, but, as far as can be judg'd, from any latent Disease*: Now if only such are to be inoculated, where is the necessity of *Purging*; and therefore why such a Stir about *preparing* the Body? we don't know When or Where the Patient is afflicted, otherwise than by Symptoms; and if none of those offer themselves, we may hope the Body is in a healthful State. Hippocrates says in his 22d Aphorism, *we ought only to purge off the Humours that are concocted, and not those that are yet crude*; and if the Person, who

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has

has Thoughts of being inoculated, is of such a Habit of Body as to require these Preparations, then by your own Account he is not a fit Subject for Inoculation. The Preparation by *Bleeding* will be found still less necessary; because by it the Crasis of the Blood may be so weaken'd, as to render it incapable of throwing off that Corrosive Matter the Inoculators force into it. Bleeding has frequently been known to retard the Eruption, which has been found fatal, particularly to one of *Royal*, and another of *Noble Blood*: I mean the *Duke of Gloucester* and the *Marquis of Blandford*; both which were blooded before the *Small-Pox* made their Appearance; and it was the Opinion of the Immortal *Radcliffe* (when he was call'd to their Assistance) that this Preparation had so weaken'd their Blood and Spirits, as to render all the Endeavours which were made use of Ineffectual. I would not be understood, as if by this, I am wholly condemning the Practice of Bleeding in the *Small-Pox*: No, I am of Opinion it is often found very *necessary*, and very *successful*: But I believe all Persons of the Profession will allow, it is much easier to judge of the Necessity of Bleeding, when a Person is in a violent Fever, and the Blood boils high, than when Nature is performing her proper Offices, and the whole Fabrick of Man is undisturb'd.

The Death of the *Honourable William Spencer*, Son of the *Right Honourable the late Earl of Sunderland*; gave their Scheme such a Shock,

Shock, that their greatest Industry was employ'd to recover the Reputation it had lost. The first Step they took was to *examin the Body*; and then they pompously drest out a Certificate, in order to prove that the Child died either of a *Polipus*, or a *Water* in the *Head*. The Certificate runs thus: “ We
 “ found the *Small-Pox* of a mix'd Sort, distinct
 “ in some Parts, and confluent in others ;
 “ almost dry'd and scal'd throughout the Bo-
 “ dy : All the Inward Parts were in their
 “ natural State, and free from any Mark of
 “ the *Small-Pox*. In the Right Ventricle of
 “ the *Heart* there were two *Polypus*'s, where-
 “ of one was branch'd out into the *Arteria*
 “ *Pulmonalis*. In the Head, we found the
 “ Surface of the Brain full of Water, and the
 “ Substance of it flabby ; the Ventricles of it
 “ being as full of Water as they could hold ;
 “ the *Plexus Choroides* being white, by soak-
 “ ing in that Water : The *Basis* of the *Brain*
 “ was also full of Water. In the *Longitudi-*
 “ *nal Sinus*, there was a long and pretty
 “ large *Polypus* ; and likewise one in the *La-*
 “ *teral Sinus*. The *Cerebellum* was in its natu-
 “ ral State.

April 22. 1722. { *Claudius Amyand,*
 { *Isaac Garnier,* } Apothec-
 Sign'd thus, { *Thomas Garnier,* } car.
 { *John Reilliez,*
 { *John Dolignon,*

By this Certificate no one could imagine this Child died of the *Small-Pox*; do they not therefore, by publishing it, propose to prevent us from searching after Truth? The Persons that have sign'd it, I dare say, know too well the Nature of Poisons to believe the the *Polypus*, or the *Basis and Surface of the Brain being full of Water*, was the principal Cause of the Child's Death, but that those Symptoms ought to be reckon'd among the Effects of the *ingrafted Poison*. Thus *Baglivi* observes, Page 385. 386. "A live Rabbit
 " being stung in the Upper-Lip in two Places
 " by a *Tarantula*, it died in five Days after.
 " When the Body was open'd the Brain was
 " inflam'd, and set about with blackish Spots.
 " In the *Ventricles* of the Heart were observ'd
 " small Branches of a Polypous Concretion;
 " there was abundance of Serum lying about
 " the outward Parts of the Brain. The
 " other Parts were all sound and untainted."
 It was never yet disputed, but that the stinging of the *Tarantula* was the Cause of the Rabbit's Death, tho' there was found in the Heart a *Polypous Concretion*, and abundance of *Water about the Brain*. Neither can any one that has a Desire that Truth should appear, seek for any other Cause of Death in this Child, but the *Small-Pox*; tho' perhaps those who must gloss over a *bad Cause*, and have *private Views* to promote, may be ingenious enough to find out a different Reason.

There

There are five Persons sign'd the Certificate, and not one Physician amongst them. At my first reading it I thought this very extraordinary, that the *Son* of the *Right Honourable the late Earl of Sunderland*, shou'd not have one Physician to attend him, or if he had, that none of those Gentlemen should likewise sign the Certificate. But I have been inform'd, from a most undeniable Authority, that after this Child's Death, Mr. *Amyand* drew up a Paper, in which he affirms the Child died of a Water in the Head, and not of the Small-Pox, and went from a great Person, to three of the most Eminent Physicians in Town to sign it, but they none of them did. When this or any other of my Accounts are call'd in question, I shall be ready to produce my Vouchers. Why the Physicians refus'd to sign it I wont presume to say, but I think it is so plain of it self, that I need say no more of it. Had the Inoculators dealt as fairly with us, as they propos'd, they would never have put out this Certificate; nor Mr. *Degrave* told us in his Letter, his Daughter's Small-Pox was the Effect of the Inoculation, after the Matter had lain in her Blood Eleven Weeks. This Mr. *Maitland* allows of, tho' he says, Page 24. The Man in St. Thomas's Hospital, whom he visited, on the sixth Day after the Operation, had no Eruptions, and he saw him a Week after, but still no Eruptions; if any Eruptions happen'd between these

[Times]

Times, they could not be the Small-Pox : Now let any one judge of the Honour of those People ; in one Case it may lie Eleven Weeks and produce the Small-Pox, but when a different Turn is to be serv'd, it can't lie Thirteen Days.

When Mr. Maitland has a Desire to prevail with People to suffer Themselves, or Children to be Inoculated, then we are told, nothing can be more *safe or easy than this Method ; that it is never attended with any of those Disorders, which always accompany the Small-Pox in the Natural Way ;* and that the Conclusion is always *Salutary*. But when he has another Point to carry, viz. to prove, that they are really the true Kind, and therefore those, that are once Inoculated, cannot be subject to have them a second Time ; then *One had a thousand, and Another had two Thousand, Page 30.* And Mr. Heath's Son for Instance, Page 27. had by Inoculation a great Load of the continued Small Kind, but at last recover'd and did well tho' he was always eating and filling his Belly with fat Country-pudding : By this Inoculator's writing, I am perswaded he has indulg'd too much in that Diet ; and yet under this Disadvantage, he is such an Adept in this Distemper, that he says, *insomuch that had he taken the Small-Pox by Infection, the World (and Mr. Maitland) could not have sav'd his Life. Further, to evince the Power of Infection, and the Genuiness of the Inoculated Small-Pox ;*
Page

Page 26. six of Mr. Batt's Servants were all seiz'd with the natural Small-Pox of different Kinds, and catch'd them from this Child that was Inoculated, which had not above twenty: But they all (God be thank'd) did well, (except one Maid that dy'd.) Here he fairly owns that the Infection, received from an Inoculated Person, is impregnated with as great a Malignity, as that which is receiv'd from One ill in the natural Way; sure then he will allow, the Blood must be as much affected with the morbid Matter, and the Person then equally in Danger.

Should Mr. Maitland, out of his great Zeal for the Publick Good, take it into his Head to come to his old Habitation in *Stainford*, where (not long since) the Small-Pox rag'd for above two Years, and tell his Acquaintance in the following Speech the wonderful Success of this Method; I believe there are but few that would either approve of his Practice, or believe what he so positively asserts.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING understood, since my Retirement into Foreign Parts, that I have been pretty much talk'd of; and finding withal, that the Reports of my Experiments are various and oftentimes contradictory: I thought it became me, to give my old Friends an honest Account of this severe Operation.

Is it not a Matter of the greatest Importance to us, to know how to prevent the mighty Contagion of the
Small-

Small-Pox ? it is a Distemper of the most fatal and destructive Kind ; but the Method (tho' new indeed) which I now make publick out of a single View of doing good, is certain to relieve Mankind, from the fatal Effects, of that very loathsome and malignant Disease ; which extinguishes great Families, as by the Plague ; and their Titles and Estates thereby transmitted to Strangers : What would not tender Parents give to secure to them the Lives and Features of their beloved Offspring ; when they behold them disfigured by the loathsome Disease, and struggling with the Pangs of Death ? And if they have the good Fortune to escape with their Lives, what an ugly Change from what they were before ? What Pittings, Seams, and Scars in their Faces ? What Films and Fistulas, and sometimes Blindness in their * Eyes ? What Ulcers, and Imposthumes in their Bodies ; Contractions of the Nerves, and even Lameness for Life ? But this my strange Method of Inoculation is alwas Salutary, and attended with very slight and gentle Disorders, having none of the usual Complaints, † which attend the Natural Way. The Eruptions ** too are few from Ten to a Hundred. This Practice ends always Salutary, †† especially to Persons of the first Rank and Quality, (who can pay me best.) So that I cannot forbear admiring the very great Sagacity of the Men who first invented this Method ; and the laudible and diligent Observations of them too, who so carefully practis'd it themselves, and so faithfully convey'd it to their Neigh-

* I never was sensible a Person could be Blind any where else, except in his Understanding.

† Witness Miss Rolt, and Mr. Heath's Son, both exceeding ill before the Eruption.

** Witness Mr. Hugh's Daughter, Mary Waller, and Lord Bathurst's Servant, all extremely full.

†† Witness the Honourable Mr. William Spencer, who died of them. See these Remarks in Dr. Jurin's Account of the Success of Inoculating the Small-Pox, Page 18. 20, 26. And Mr. Maitland's Account of Inoculating the Small-Pox, Page 27, 30.

*hours: They all indeed were sensible of the Benefit, and found (as I have done) Their Account in it. Hence, if any Regard be due to Facts, and to the most certain Observation and Experience of others; (which, in Matters of Practice, have ever been counted the best and surest Direction) I am perswaded, all Impartial People will allow this Method to be not only safe, but useful; and highly worthy to be receiv'd with Esteem and Applause. True indeed, were the Operation in itself dangerous; I should be ready to own the Charge of Unlawfulness: But pray, what are they afraid of *? Is there any Thing here frightful, or shocking to the nicest and most delicate? So that I may truly venture to affirm, that the Method I have recommended, is, of all Others hitherto known, the safest; and I am sure far more Infallible, than that of the most learned and most cautious Practice.*

This is the Sum of what he advances in favour of Inoculation; and these are his own Words, and no unnatural or forc'd Construction put upon them: Now let any one judge, whether there can be any *publick Good* or *general Safety* from this Method. He says, Page 15. It is to *preserve Life, not to give a Disease*. Does he propose to bring on the *Small-Pox*, and not *give a Disease*, and to *preserve Life*, by taking it away? For this has been fatally experienc'd. When a Man has already destroy'd Some, and daily hazards the Lives of Others, and yet can talk of an *Infallible Security* from this Method: This I think is a grosser Assurance than what the most *Celebrated Empiric* ever offer'd from the Stage.

* Meeting with Miss Rolt's Cafe.

But if this *Pagan Practice* must be a Pattern for *Christians* to copy after, I hope (for the Security of Those who cannot come into this way of thinking) the Legislature will, out of their wonted Benevolence to Mankind, order that an Infirmary shall be built in some Part distant from the Town ; where Persons, who have this strong Desire of making Experiments upon Themselves, may resort to, and thereby prevent those Inconveniences, which may otherwise fall upon their Neighbours : That they may not *draw the Bow at a venture*, and like the Mad-man Solomon speaks of; *cast Firebrands, Arrows and Death*.

Mr. Maitland taxes Dr. Wagstaffe, Page 28, with having a *partial Credulity*, and instances in the Story of Capt. Hussart ; *It requires only a bare Reading*, he says, *to make it ridiculous : For no unprejudic'd Person of common Sense will believe, that one, after having been Inoculated twice without any Effect, would try it a third Time.* I verily believe, he has no Design to expose so great a Friend to this Practice, as Dr. Offley is : But if the Captain must lie under his Displeasure, and be look'd on as a Person not endued with common Sense ; the Dr. I am afraid, must by the same Argument, appear very light in the Ballance ; for the Dr. owns he Inoculated *Francis Bacon, Esq;* twice : But perhaps this experienced Author may be so Critical, as to have observ'd that the Experiment may be made consistently with Discretion *twice*, but the *third Time* shows you
are

are a Fool : Indeed in my Judgment, the Folly comes with the *first* Tryal ; but it will admit of a much harder Name the *Second*.

As Mr. Maitland has been so free with the Character of Capt. *Hussart*, and represented Dr. *Wagstaffe* as a Person *credulous* in believing Accounts, which a *bare Reading* is sufficient to make ridiculous ; I could little have thought, He could be guilty of the same Presumption, which he has represented as passing all Degrees of Credibility. And yet the following Account shows he has fall'n into the same Folly, he so freely condemns in another. “ Last Winter before *Christmas*, Mr. Maitland perform'd Inoculation upon a Son of Mr. *Mann's*, a young Man of the Age of 21, of a brisk healthful Constitution, who was hardly ever troubled with a Day's Illness before. The first Operation was try'd to no purpose, and in about seven Day's Time, the Incisions were almost dry'd up ; when they expected an Inflammation, and the Eruption. He then apply'd *fresh Matter*, but with no farther Success than the other: In two or three Day's Time, he again *renew'd* the Matter, which had no more Effect, or made Alteration upon him, than the *two former* ; any farther than what a thin spare Diet, and Confinement, might occasion. He was purg'd two or three times, and in three Weeks-time from the beginning, was releas'd from his Room, and went abroad, In about two Months after that,

“ he complain’d of violent Gripings and Cho-
 “ lick, with little or no Stools ; upon which
 “ he was advis’d to go to *Bristol* to drink the
 “ Waters, and there went through a Course
 “ of Physick, where he stay’d full 6 Weeks ;
 “ since which Time he has been troubled
 “ with the aforesaid Indisposition, more se-
 “ verely than ever. He is now at *Chelsea*, un-
 “ der the Care of two eminent Physicians,
 “ who encourage him to believe, he is reco-
 “ vered of the Consumptive Habit they were
 “ apprehensive of. But his Gripings have been
 “ so violent within this Week, as to cause
 “ Convulsions, without any Passage for three
 “ Days.

“ The Father of this Gentleman being out
 “ of Town, his Brother gave me the Account,
 “ which I wrote down as he related it.

London, Sept.
 22, 1724.

J. DEATH.

What I would farther observe from this
 Account is, that this Method brought on an
 ill Habit of Body, nor is it the only Case,
 where it has done so ; for *Francis Bacon*,
 Esq; some small time before he died, (told
 a Reverend Divine, from whom I had it)
 that he had never been well from the
 Time he was Inoculated ; and I have very
 good Reason to believe, what is published
 in your Account, is the Truth, yet that it
 is far from the whole Truth ; and though Mr.
Degrave positively asserts in Mr. *Maitland’s*
 Book, Page 53, That his Daughter got well

*in eight Days from the first Eruption ; and Mr. Maitland backs this Account, Page 27. by saying what Dr. Wagstaffe says of his Fears of a great Class of Hypothetical Diseases, is all vanished, and the Girl is very well. Notwithstanding they assert this, yet I have this Favour to beg of Mr. Degrave and Mr. Maitland ; to lay their Hands upon their Hearts, and inform me bona fide, Whether She has not been in a worse State of Health since She was Inoculated than before ? Whether the Arm in which She was Inoculated, is not withered ? And lastly, Whether there is not a watry Ichor continually discharging from it ? When they are pleased to answer these few plain Questions, they may perhaps know the Reasons why I ask them. Therefore, though he thinks it is hard to charge the common Accidents of the Small-Pox in general, upon this Method in Particular ; yet as This Method more frequently produces Accidents of this Nature, than the Natural Way ; I am sure he cannot, nay, will not be offended, if we lay their Cause at the Door of Inoculation. It is not very long since, that a young Lady was inoculated, who was the Only Daughter of a Gentleman of Great Fortune at Salisbury ; and notwithstanding the Security of their Method, and the perfect Safety of this Practice, especially to * Persons of the First Rank, she fell a Sacrifice to their severe Tryals.*

* Vide Mr. Maitland's Account, Page 8.

Mr. Bell of Bedford, who had a Son inoculated, “ Tho’ he had, (as Himself informs me by a Letter) “ a Regular and Distinct
 “ Sort as ever was seen in the Natural Way,
 “ (and not more than 400 in all) yet He Salvated very much ; they turn’d, upon the
 “ the 9th Day after their Appearance, and
 “ then ensu’d several Tumours, particularly
 “ a large One under his Right Arm, which discharged a great Quantity of Matter. A large
 “ Flux of Humors fell down into both his
 “ Arms, where the Incisions were made,
 “ which was of great Service to him”. But how few Constitutions are there, that could bear up under so large a Discharge ? For had this happened to a weaker Habit of Body, there would have been Reason to fear a *Faundice*, *Dropfie*, or *Consumption* might have ensu’d. But granting they may escape all these Distempers, Is there not Reason to fear these Tumours may sometimes form themselves in the Face ? (for no Mortal can say where they may fix) And should this happen, † *What would not tender Parents give to secure to them the Features of their beloved Offspring, when they behold them disfigured by the loathsome Disease ? What Films and Fistula’s, What Ulcers and Imposthumes ? And if they have the good Fortune to escape with their Lives, what an ugly Change from what they were before ?*

In short then, to prevent all these, and many

† Vide Mr. Maitland’s Account, Page 13.

the like Calamities, the almost universal and inevitable Consequences of this fatal Disease, I may truly venture to affirm, that the best Method, is to trust Providence, and not suffer Mortal Man to inflict Diseases upon us at his Pleasure.

I wish it had been as much in my Power as it is in my Inclinations, to have set this Controversy in a still clearer Light; which I could have done, had several Persons had as much Honour to acknowledge the *Misfortunes* they suffered to be brought upon them by this Practice, as Others have been ready to Certifie the *Success* of the Method. But while I am so justly condemning Those, who are unwilling to let Truth appear; I beg leave to make use of this Opportunity of returning my Thanks to the Honourable Mrs. Rolt, and paying Her those Acknowledgments, which are so justly due to Her from the World, and my self, for the generous Declaration She has made of the *Miserable Effects* this Practice brought upon the young Lady her Daughter.

I will now beg leave to make an Observation or two on what you have laid before the World,

First you observe, Page 17. A wide Difference between the *Natural Small-Pox*, and this New Way of *Inoculation*: The *Natural Small-Pox* being generally most favourable to Children, but *Inoculation* to grown Persons. If so, grown Persons, who are so severely handled by *Nature*, and so favourably by
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Art, should of all Persons be the properest Subjects for *Inoculation*. But alas ! this Method is likely to be of least Service to those who most want its Assistance ; since it plainly appears by your own *Calculation*, that if a *grown Person* be Inoculated, 'tis little more than 5 to 1 he has the *Small-Pox* by that Operation. This you observe in your Table ; 62 Persons were Inoculated, whose Ages were between 20 to 52, 9 of Those had no *Small-Pox*, and 3 had an *imperfect Sort*, (which perhaps might be more like the Itch or Leprosie than the *Small-Pox*) Now if we throw out all who had the *Imperfect Sort*, the Account stands thus, 62 : 9 :: 7 : 1. nearly ; but if we take them in, (as I see no Reason why not) then the Account is thus, 62 : 12 :: 5 : 1. nearly ; that is, taking the nearest whole Number. From whence it appears, that One in Five of *grown Persons* never have the *Small-Pox* by *Inoculation* : But tho' they may miss having the *Small-Pox*, (yet by the Three who had some other Disorder brought upon them) it is plain, we may be afflicted with other Diseases. It therefore can never be advisable to recommend this Practice, if we consider further, that He that catches them by *Infection*, has a Chance of about Eighteen to One that he recovers, and of having them every way as Favourable, as he that has them by *Inoculation*, without any of the Inconveniences, of either having the most fatal or foulest Distempers forc'd into his Blood : But if we add the

Chance

Chance of never having them at all, the Advantage is greatly on the side of the *Natural Sort*. For, when the poisonous Matter is absorb'd into the Veins, and circulates with the Blood; the Effect is proportionable to the Temperature of the Blood, which receives, and not to the Quality of the Matter receiv'd; and this we see is *infinite*, from the utmost *Virulence*, thro' the several intermediate Stages, to a total Evanescence or no Effect at all. Now if the *Blood* be in an *improper State* to receive this *Poison* (which no Physician can divine) is it likely this *Virulent Matter*, which generally speaking, is capable of raising such violent Disorders in the human Frame (because the Blood is often too weak to expel the Enemy) should be intirely disarm'd, and loose its poisonous Quality? Or is it not more probable, that its *Essence* is not alter'd; that it still lurks dangerously in the Blood; and may, at any Distance of Time, (according to the Strength of the Patient) break out into *Pu- trid* or *Nervose Fevers*; as has been observ'd in the Case of *Francis Bacon*, Esq; Page 24. or produce more *silent*, tho' not less *fatal Effects*, in *Hecticks*, and all manner of *Nervose Disorders*? Or, granting the Blood be strong enough to expel the malignant Matter, yet if it be too *Sharp* or *Corrosive*, we probably shall have the *Crystalline Sort*, as you take Notice, Page 34. or the *Confluent Sort*, as you observe, Page 20.

Secondly, You observe Page 13, That the *Operator* must with a *warm Hand* convey the Matter from the *Infected to the Patient which is to be Inoculated*. From this a very great Inconvenience may arise : For as the *Operator* is to go so *immediately* from the *Sick* to the *Well*, it is reasonable to suppose the *Patient* may at the same Time when he is Inoculated, receive the Distemper by the *insensible Particles* also ; and how dangerous that would be, the Inoculators alledging this, as an Excuse why Lord Bathurst's Servant miscarry'd, is sufficient to convince us.

Thirdly, You are pleas'd to caution us, Page 12. Of the *great Care which ought to be taken to Inoculate none but Persons of a good Habit of Body, and free, not only from any apparent, but, as far as can be judg'd, from any latent Disease*. Here I must observe (as I hope every impartial Reader will) what a mighty Stress is laid upon this, *viz.* that none but Those of a good Constitution, and sound Habit of Body, such as have no bad Humours, either inherent or acquir'd to struggle with, (which frequently render the *Small-Pox* so dangerous) should undergo this Operation.

This Method, with the observing these Cautions, I own bids fairest for the Success of this New Project ; but at the same Time, as it makes the *Well Sick*, and *Wounds* Those that are *Whole*, it destroys the Benefit and Usefulness they would persuade us arises from It.

The *Small-Pox* in the *Natural Way* very rarely affects Life, where the Habit of Body and Constitution are good ; and this can easily be prov'd from a much longer Observation, and more numerous Instances, than the Inoculators are able to give us from their Scheme : I would then know, where lyes the Advantage of conveying a Distemper by Force, into a sound healthful Body, whose good Constitution might perhaps preserve it *from* Infection in the *Natural Way*, or at least can hardly (with good Management) fail to preserve it *in* this Distemper, when ever Nature, (without this *Artificial Violence*) inclines them to it?

But by this Rule of Inoculating only Those who are of the best Constitutions, you propose only to preserve Such, whom in a *Natural Way*, an ignorant Greek Woman can scarcely destroy.

Thus, Sir, you have taken away the Universal Benefit from this Method, which the Inoculators in their great *Modesty*, us'd to flatter and amuse Mankind withal, and obligingly sav'd me the Trouble of confuting their false Assertions.

For if Persons of *bad* Constitutions be excluded, along with those of *weak* ones, (as confess'dly they are by this Precaution,) I am perswaded, far the greatest Part of the *English* Nation, (and especially those of the better Sort) cannot enjoy the Benefit of it : For, Persons whose Fortunes raise them above the common Standard, are too apt to fall in with the Fashion

of the Times, and indulge their Pallates with strong Wines, and Food toss'd up with high Sauces, rather than content themselves with a plain and simple Diet, which is much more nourishing, and less subject to inflame the Blood. So that according to this Position, there are infinitely more *improper* than *fit* Subjects for Inoculation.

I would now beg leave to ask these *learned Mimics*, of a few ignorant *Greek Women*, two Questions.

First, Whether Inoculation, is not in their Opinion the most *gentle* and *safe* Manner of having the *Small-Pox*?

And secondly, Whether a Person of a *weak Constitution*, or a *bad Habit of Body*, be not as liable, if not more so, to receive the *Small-Pox* by Infection as the most *healthful* can be?

The former Question, they will, I am sure, answer me in the Affirmative; and the latter, I am confident they will not deny, or if they should, Demonstration would be against them.

Now what I (and every one of common Sense) must infer from hence, is this, That if the Method of Inoculation is so much *gentler* and *safer* than the Natural Way, methinks *bad Constitutions* should be the most *proper Subjects* for their wonderful Skill. For since *weak* and *bad Constitutions* are in as much, if not more Danger of having the *Small-Pox* the Natural Way than *good Ones*, it were better sure to have them by the *safe* and *easy Method* of Inoculation, than with the *greater Danger* and
Violence,

Violence, which those Gentlemen affirm always attend the having them by *Infection*. And tho' *Inoculation* with all it's Infallibility, may affect the *Weak* and *Infirm*, more than the *Strong* and *Sound*, yet if it be in it's self a more gentle and *safe Method* than what comes the *Natural Way*, it must by Parity of Reason affect the same Subject in a *less Degree*, and therefore ought rather to be chosen: For if this Rule be true, sure a *weak Constitution* and ill *Habit of Body*, can better undergo this Disease in a gentle *Degree*, than with *Violence*; and is better able to support *moderate Symptoms* and a *few*, than *severe Ones* and great *Numbers*.

The Result of the Argument in short must be this; If the Method of Inoculation be *gentler* and *safes*, *weak Persons* ought of all Others to be Inoculated, as less able to bear the more hazardous Effects of Infection.

If it is not *safes* and *easier* than the Natural Way, the whole Scheme falls to the Ground; for then it is plain it is a greater Hazard even to the *Strong* to undergo this Method, and the *Weak* are altogether incapable of it. Which obliges me to Remark, that their not caring to make this Experiment *now*, upon any but *strong* and *healthful Persons*, is a plain Proof that Themselves are doubtful of the safety of their own Remedy, and think Nature less able to resist *Their Method* than *Her own*; or else such *Benevolent Persons*, would sooner Inoculate *weak People*, did not they think the Attacks made by Inoculation, more
violent

violent and dangerous, than those of *Infection*; otherwise these Gentlemen must appear very inconsistent with themselves, and that *Humanity and Compassion* they pretend to possess in so exalted a Degree, and which they would persuade the World, is the *only Motive* induces them to promote and recommend this Method. But if this *New Practice*, should be prov'd more dangerous than the *Natural Way*, as themselves by the afore-mention'd Caution tacitly own, (and I hope I have abundantly shown) sure there cannot want any more Arguments to persuade the World to join with me, in that most *Rational*, as well as *Religious* Determination of the Royal Prophet: *Let us fall into the Hand of the Lord, (for his Mercies are great), and let me not fall into the Hand of Man.*

And now let the warm Promoters of *Inoculation* lay their Hands upon their Hearts, and consider, whether the destroying so many Lives be agreeable with any Precept of Law or Gospel. We have been told, indeed, that this Practice came from Turkey, and that it has always a happy and gentle Effect: But if it prove thus, prejudicial and unsafe to Mankind, I, for my Part, shall make no Scruple of ascribing it, to the Assurance of the first Promoter; and undoubtedly, all sober and thinking Persons will judge, and believe, that the making known to the World a Method of taking away our Lives by one of the most terrible Diseases in Nature, can be owing to nothing but the Boldness of the Author

Author, who is determin'd to support his Practice at any rate.

I am now willing to leave it to our *Inoculators* to judge, whether the Method they make use of, (supposing it is with an Intention to *preserve Life*) may not raise Tumults and Disorders in our Blood of worse Consequence than the *Natural Small-Pox* ? Or at least (as Dr. Mead has ingeniously express'd it) “ * by
“ clogging the Wheels, and throwing Dust
“ upon the Springs of the finest Machine in
“ the Creation, do check and interrupt the
“ Action of Nature, when 'tis imploy'd about
“ the most *Nice* and *Critical* Work.

Therefore I hope what has been hitherto advanc'd, will not suffer us to think ; the ALL-WISE and GREAT GOD *did out of his kind and tender Providence* discover this severe and uncertain Method to us.

But I forbear to pursue these Thoughts any farther, lest I fall upon a Subject, which more properly belongs to the Reverend the Clergy to maintain : I mean, what Power we have to do Violence to our Natures : For how far this is consistent with the Precepts of the Gospel ; Those who are to watch for our Souls, can best determine, and will no doubt give us Satisfaction, since it is now become so justly a Matter of Enquiry.

I had not given you the Trouble of this long Letter, had you not been pleas'd to lay

* Vide Dr. Mead of Poisons, Page 166.

before us *The Account of the Success of Inoculating the Small-Pox*, and given it as your Opinion, Page 3. That this Controversy principally turns upon the two following Points.

1. *Whether the Distemper given by Inoculation be an effectual Security to the Patient, against his having the Small-Pox afterwards in the natural Way?*

2. *Whether the Hazard of Inoculation be considerably less than that of the natural Small-Pox?*

The first Point cannot yet be answer'd, we not having had Time sufficient to satisfy us in this Particular.

But the Second, I presume, I have prov'd, both from Your own as well as Other Accounts, viz, That the Hazard of Inoculation is not only not considerably less, but considerably greater than that of the natural Small-Pox. I hope therefore there will now be an End of this Dispute, at least among Physicians. And since this Point is so fairly determin'd in the Negative, the Practice of Inoculation must on all Hands be given up. And I don't doubt but I shall have the Honour of your Thoughts concurring with Those of,

S I R,

Stamford,
Nov. 16,
1724.

Your very Humble Servant,

Francis Howgrave.

